with all its advantages, was pooh pooked for 20 years, and it had been gone over and over again times without number at the projector's expense, and had been "sat upon" by two successive Parliamentry Committees, before the British Government took it under its patronage. By the time it did so, the discoverer was worn to death with disappointment. The whole history of the route to India has been a history of the greatest individual enterprise, and the most profound official apathy. It is to be hoped, however, that the apathy has exhausted itself—the vast fund of *enterprise*, which has exhausted so many great hopes and stout hearts.

To us, the two schemes at present before the public are matters on which we can form only a very superficial judgement. A railway to join the line projected from Transylvania down the Danube and over Turkey is certainly a very grand conception. From London to Calcutta in a fortnight is a consideration worth while. But the long agitated scheme of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez seems to be regarded as an enterprise of equal importance, if not greater, to the mercantile world. M. De Lesseps has entered upon it with extreme zeal; and after enlisting the support of the great commercial bodies on the continent, he has paid a visit to this country, with a view of interesting Englishmen in his scheme. He was in Aberdeen on Saturday, and laid his views before a very influential meeting of the leading commercial men and shipowners in the city, and had reason to be satisfied with the approval which was elicited, as will be seen by reference to our report.

The plan of the union of the Mediterranean and Red Sea is accompanied by another of an Alimentary Canal between the Niles and the Ship Canal, and passing through the ancient land of Goshen, by which it is intended to irrigate a large track of country granted to the Suez Company, and which it is proposed to devote to the cultivation of cotton. The route will shorten the voyage to Bombay from London by above 5000 miles, or nearly one half—the Cape route being 5950 leagues, and the route by Suez 3100. The expense on shipping is calculated at 10 francs (7 11d.) per ton and per head, for the passage from sea to sea; while we are told the Euphrates Valley Company propose to charge £4 14s. per do. between Seleucia and the Persian Gulf. The commerce between Europe and India amounts in value to £30,000,000 per annum, and the expense of the Suez Company expect to reduce one half. The expense of the works is calculated at £8,000,000, and of this sum £5,000,000 has been subscribed by the Viceroy of Egypt and by continental capitalists. Six years are allowed for the completion of the works; and whatever the result may be, there is certainly very satisfactory calculations made the prospects of the projectors that the Canal shall be neutral ground to all nations. The rent required by the Viceroy for the whole region conceded to the projectors 15 per cent. on the profits; and, whatever the success may be, he, M. De Lesseps has at least the credit of perfecting the scheme of a very great and excellent character; and whatever the reality may prove, it promises well on paper. M. De Lessep's object in this country is clearly to excite sufficient feeling to influence the ministry, who have already taken up the railway route—if not to support the scheme, at least to induce the Sultan to give his sanction, in addition to that of the Viceroy of Egypt. Perhaps Turkey can scarcely be expected to give its permission to cut a canal that may materially affect its own six per cent. guarantee on the great Euphrates Valley line. The objections urged are very numerous, and many of them not unimportant. Some fear the filling up the canal by sand, although the ruins of the old city of Migdol, mentioned in the Scriptures, shew no traces of a movement in the sand, and the sites of encampments of former years were unchanged. Some allege that the Bay Pelusium is a mass of mud, but persons who have sailed over it see nothing but clear water. The navigation of the Red Sea is declared to be both tedious and perilous; but apparently chiefly on the authority of Egyptian sailors, who trust mainly to charms for a safe voyage, and of St. Jerome and other Fathers, who were no doubt excellent authorities on theology, but whose nautical skill is another question. Some fear an onset from the wandering Bedouins; but any apprehensions on the score of these predatory personages are laughed at. Some have one ground of objection, some another; but we think M. DeLesseps meets all objections very well; and as to the engineering difficulties; are understood to be comparatively small, there is some prospect of the Mediterranean being let into the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, by M. De Lesseps at the east end, as it is said to have been let out into the Atlantic at its western extremity by the engineering enterprise of Hercules.

[From the Cracow Czas.]

A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.—A tragical drama has just taken place here. The agent of Count Sch——, who had been to the bank to receive a sum of 15,000 silver roubles, lost the packet of notes on his way home. The money was picked up by a clerk, who, instead of giving the property at once to the owner, followed him to his house and inquired the name of the person who lived there. The finder of the money then returned home, hesitating in his own mind how he should act. When he arrived there, a violent quarrel took place between him and his wife, the latter wishing to keep the money. The clerk, however, on the following morning, went to the house of the Count to deliver the sum, but the latter would not receive it, saying that his agent had committed suicide in the night in consequence of the loss. Overcome with remorse the clerk returned home, where he found that during his absence his wife had hanged herself from vexation at not having kept the money. He immediately cut down the body and hanged himself with the same rope.

From Belgium.

The accounts from Belgium speak of tranquility being generally restored, although some slight agitation still subsists. The objection to the late bill on charitable institutions appear to gain ground. The Commercial Council of Ghent, in its sitting of the 2nd, voted by a majority of 18 to 5, an address to the King similar to that of the Commune of Brussels. The Communal Council of Namur was to assemble on the same day to draw up a similar address.

The *Moniteur Belge* of Sunday, contains a report to the King, intimating that it is prudent to yield to public opinion, *even when that opinion is unjust*. The report is followed up by a decree in which the closing of the session is announced, as well as the adjournment of the *Projet de Loi* upon charitable establishments.

From Australia.

The Australian papers announce that Mr. John Lawlor, one of the Young Irelanders, has been appointed to a government situation in that colony. This is the Lawlor who, in 1848, and in conjunction with a medical student named Martin, was arrested in the town of Edenderry, in King's county, Ireland, when on their way to join the rebel forces of Smith O Brien, that were encamped at the time on Slievenamon; these are the men, then, whom the government of Australia confer honors on, to the exclusion of others, probably who raised their arms in defence of the laws and constitution of England.

FROM NICARAGUA.—Since the Nicaraguans have got rid of Gen. Walker and his crew, they have been engaged in the formation of a state government. General Martinez, a Granadian, has been made Provisional President of Nicaragua, and Gen. Jerez, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the army for eight months, when a general election will be held.

From Hayti.

At the Session of the Senate, May 5, a proposition was brought forward by Senator Laroute, with the view of aiding the efforts of Abolitionists in procuring the emancipation of the African race, that an article should be added to the Tariff act, making a discrimination between sugar refined by free labor, by means of a certificate, which the importer must obtain from the Haytian Consul or Agent, residing in the place where the sugar was shipped. Sugar made by slave labor is to be subjected to a duty four times as large as that made by free labor; and sugar arriving without the Consular certificate is to be presumed to have been made by slave labor. The act to take effect in three months after its passage. The proposition was supported by several Senators, and was subsequently laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. Business is dull in all the ports of Hayti.

FROM GREECE.—A new paper is to be started in Athens, under the care of M. Kalopothakes, which will be the first Protestant journal in that country. Athens has at the present time 17 papers, all under the influence of the Greek Church.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., July 17, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, June 26.—The freshness of parliamentary life is, we fear, by this time worn off, and the new members begin to feel after all that a legislator has something else to do than lounge about all day in the clubs, and all night in the smoking and dining rooms of the great National Club at St. Stephens. The weather is insufferably hot; and instead of eating ices in Piccadilly or getting a little cool air in "the Row," our young members have to serve all day upon tedious committees, and all night long must, if they wish to ingratiate themselves with their constituents, listen to dull speeches on subjects which they know nothing, and often care nothing about. Parliament seems to feel, however, that if it is to do any work it is session now is their time. In a legislative sense they are making hay while the sun shines. At last the Divorce Bill has passed through the Lords though not without some danger of defeat upon its last stage. On Tuesday evening Lord Redesdale proposed that the new Court should not have the power to grant divorce *a vinculo*. The House rejected this, but assented to the Lord Chancellor's suggestion that unfaithful wives should not be subjected to imprisonment. Lord Nelson, in order to save the consciences of clergymen who believe that marriage is indissoluble, moved that the re-marriage of divorced persons should take place not at church but in the office of the Registrars. This was unsuccessful, as was also an amendment of the Bishop of Exeter, providing that the clergy should not be compelled to perform the ceremony. Finally the Bishop of Oxford moved the rejection of the Bill altogether, but was outvoted by 46 to 25. On Friday last the ministry with perhaps equal surprise found themselves in a majority of five in the Lords upon the question of Ministers' Money, and in a minority of ten in the Commons upon the proposal to complete the survey of Scotland upon the 25 inch scale, which was decided by the House to be one of ridiculously large proportions. On Monday Lord Derby, much to the astonishment of everybody, withdrew his opposition to the bill before-mentioned for the abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland, which then passed through committee. Thus one great source of heart-burning in the sister-country will be put an end to. In the Lower House on Tuesday the Commons virtually decided to leave the metropolis to pay for its own parks, and refused to endorse the agreement by which the government were to give £50,000 in aid of the Finsbury park. Yesterday the never ending Judgments Execution Bill came before the House, and gave rise to a long and uninteresting discussion, mainly confined to the Irish and Scotch members.

Lord Brougham, who seems resolved to die in harness, the champion of law reform, is again in the field with a bill which tends to punish gentlemen indulging in a love of litigation. Brougham is always on the right tack, though not always successful in his attempts to carry his bills. Professional judges look with suspicion on the acts of a Chancellor retired from business. By the bye, we may remark that the learned lord is looking remarkably well, and seems to have a great deal of work in him yet.

The French elections are proceeding, and the results of some of them are partially known. In Paris, two of the opposition candidates have been elected, much to the mortification of the government, and General Cavignac has obtained a majority, though not an absolute one, and will have to go through a new election, which will take place in 15 days. At Lisle, Bordeaux and Lyons the opposition candidates have also triumphed.—The Ministerialist journals however put a good face upon the business, and declare that the result of the elections surpasses all the hopes of the friends of the Empire. Certainly it has not been the fault of the government if the elections are not favorable. The priests and ultra-montane party have worked hard (it is said in consequence of direct orders from the Pope) for the Imperialist candidates, and have brought all their great influence to bear upon the population in this direction. The agents of the government too, both high and low, have been unceasing in their endeavours, by promises and threats to drive the people to the ballot in the cause of "order," not of liberty.

The 18th of January next is now authoritatively mentioned as the day fixed upon for the nuptials of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Prussia. The Princess will then be in her 18th year. Of other fashionable or courtly intelligence the chief is the rumor that the Emperor and the Empress of France will pay a flying visit to Her Majesty at Osborne during the autumn. A more probable whisper is that the King of Prussia will at an early period visit this country. Considering the existing and prospective relations between the two countries, this is by no means unlikely. Those of our readers who care to be kept *au courant* with royal matrimonial gossip may be interested in the announcement that the King of Sardinia is to marry the Princess Sidonia of Saxony. The Queen of Holland is expected in England during the ensuing month, and the Hague papers attribute the trip to a matrimonial negotiation. Surely it is too early yet to talk of marrying either the Prince of Wales or the Princess Alice.

FOURTH OF JULY REGATTA IN PORTLAND, MAINE.—The first race was between wherry and fancy boats. Distance two nautical miles. 10 boats were entered. D. E. Poland, of Boston, by Thomas H. Doyle—21.10; took first prize, $40.

Eastern, of St. John, by James M'Kay—21.30; second prize, $25.

Stephen Roberts, of Portland, by Thos H. Daley—21.35; third prize, $10.

"With all the semblance of a knave complete.
"If thou're honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat."

The Smasher Organ "*the Leader*," with all the assumption that is common to unblushing falsehood, in remarking on the Public Accounts as published by his employers, expresses his horror at the wholesale *peculation* of the Wilmot and Gray Administration, and gives on the authority of "the Prince of Smashers," just double the amount that was really expended by them. Now, whether this is wilful and deliberate defamation, or whether he has been duped by "his Prince," we are not prepared to determine. It appears from the statement of the *Freeman* of the 15th instant, that its really *so*, and if so, it is a piece of double dealing on the part of the Smasher Government, that cannot even by the honest portion of their own party, be viewed in any other light than that of detestation. Much as we prefer Conservative principles, to that of Smasherism, we would consider ourselves degraded did we wink at, or attempt to bolster up fraud even in our greatest favorites, but when public men will descend to such duplicity, they (we conceive) insult the intelligence of the Constituency, and forfeit all claim to public confidence. The public accounts as FRAMED by the Smasher Government, bring forcibly to our mind a story told in a work entitled "Nautical Yarns," of an improvident midshipman, who having sold most of his clothing, in order to defray the expenses of a "*spree*," on being questioned by his commanding officer as to his stock of shirts, said he had six,—one of his shipmates on remonstrating with him for having deceived his commander, knowing he had but two shirts, the one on his back, and another in his chest, was answered as follows: "I have *one* shirt *on*, and *one* shirt *off*, *one* shirt *clean*, and *one* shirt *dirty*, *one* shirt *ragged*, and *one* shirt *sound*, and if that is not a fair half-dozen, why then, I don't understand Navigation, that's all." And this we presume is the system of progressive Smasherism, the improved method of calculation.

OCEAN STEAMING.—We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a Lecture, in Phamphlet form, from the Royal Gazette Office, on the subject of Atlantic Steam Navigation, in connection with the North American Colonies, delivered at the Fredericton Athæneum, by T. T. Vernon Smith, C. E. This little work treats of the past the present and the future, and handles the subject in a masterly manner. The work is complete with valuable statistical information, which must have involved much and labourious research, and is of the highest interest to the Provinces. We regret we cannot this week do it the justice it merits, but shall in a future issue make copious extracts, and direct the attention of our readers to its importance.

TWELFTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The members of Loyal Orange Lodge ("Guardian No. 5," celebrated "the battle of the Boyne" on Monday evening the 13th instant, (the 12th falling on Sunday,) by supping together at Whitney's Hotel. The supper table was tastefully decorated with Orange and Blue bannarets, bearing suitable inscriptions, and beautifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season, served up in Mr. Whitney's usual good style, whilst the liquors were of the choicest kinds calculated to please the taste of the greatest connoiseur.

Brother the W. M. of No. 5, occupied the chair, and our worthy Brother the W. M. of No. 1, District, the vice-chair. The cloth being removed the Chairman called on the Brethren to charge their glasses, which was immediately responded too, when he gave the Charter Toast:—

"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of William the 3rd Prince of Orange, who by the victory at the Boyne, secured for and entailed on us civil and religious liberty."

Drank amid solemn silence.

The Chairman called for a bumper as he was about to propose a toast which he felt assured would be heartily responded too.

"Our Gracious Queen, long may she reign a pattern to all Monarchs, and the pride of every Briton." Drank amid cheers—Song, "God Save the Queen."

"The Prince Consort and members of the Royal Family."

"The Grand Master of Ireland, the Earl of Enniskillen." Received with three times three—Song, "No Surrender."

"The Grand Masters, and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodges of Canada, and New-Brunswick." Song, "For they are right good fellows."

"The Hon. Manners Sutton, our Governor." Song, "The Red White and Blue."

"Mrs. Manners Sutton, and the fair Daughters of New-Brunswick. Song. "Annie Laurie."

The vice gave "the Worshipful Master of No. 5." Drank with all honors and three times three.

"The Vice-President." Drank with enthusiasm—Song, "The Marksman,"

"Our worthy host." Song, "Your welcome to my house."

Several volunteer toasts were given and responds, to, amongst which we note the following:

"The health of Mr. Spooner, Member of the Imperial Parliament."

"The Conservative Members of the House of Assembly."

"The Army and Navy."—Song, "Battle of the Nile."

"Our absent Brethren."

"The memory of the Loyalists."

"Success to the "CHRONICLE," and the Conservative Press."

"Our next merry meeting."—Song, "I'll bid you all a kind good Night."

The Brethren separated at an early hour, each feeling highly pleased with the evening's proceedings and wishing the return of many such festive gatherings.

FREEMASONRY.—We perceive in the new number of the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror* an unexpected announcement difficult to reconcile on a first view, with popular conceptions of the mysterious secrecy attaching to all that belongs to the craft. The conductor of the periodical mentioned informs his readers that, having already obtained the sanction of the proper authorities, he will henceforward give full reports, furnished by professional reporters, of the proceedings that take place in grand lodge and all the metropolitan and provincial lodge and chapters. The number of the Magazine for the present month exhibits the first fruits of the concession in copious reports of the doings during the last month of numerous metropolitan and provincial Grand Lodges.—*Liverpool Herald.*

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Pope has declined to hold any communication with General Comonfort. The General had offered to conclude a Concordat with the Pope,—part and parcel of the great struggle for power now making by the Jesuits in Italy, Austria, Belgium, England, Russia, Mexico, and throughout the whole world—but the Pope declines to enter into any engagement, or to receive the abject submission of Comonfort, in consequence of the General's having recently arrested the archbishop and his clergy, who were discovered conspiring against the government at Vera Cruz.

THE COLONY OF THE FIDDLE.

FIME and distance transformed the ancient benefactors of mankind into heroes and demigods. Hercules, who cleaned the Augean stable, was deified; as Lord Palmerston or Sir Benjamin Hall may be a thousand years hence, if either of them will perform the more difficult and more beneficent task of cleansing the river Thames—a thing ten thousand times more filthy and pestilential than the stables of the King of Elis could have been. If Dr. Jenner had been a Greek, instead of an Englishman, and lived in the days before Homer, he doubtless would have taken his place in the popular mythology as a hero if not as a demigod—who slew a monster more ill-favoured than Cerberus, and more cruel than Hydra. The *Argo* and the Argonauts of the ancients might be paralleled by the *Mayflower* and the Pilgrim Fathers of the moderns. Even the deeds of Orpheus himself—that great myth, who caused not only wild beasts, but rocks and trees, to move with delight to the music of his golden harp—may find their match in our prosaic age, in the marvelous strains of a Cremona fiddle, in the hands of a man who still lives and moves amongst us. We know little of the achievements of Orpheus, or of their value to the world in which he flourished; but we have the records of the present day, and the testimony of living witnesses, to prove what music may accomplish. A few centuries hence, perhaps in a shorter period, the memory of Ole Bull—to whose recent deeds we desire to draw attention—will be enshrined in the popular memory of a great nation, and poetry or of romance, we think we shall perform a duty in recording what the musician has attempted for the elevation of his countrymen.

Ole Bull, struck with sympathy for the distressed condition of his countrymen in the overpeopled valleys and on the teeming hill sides of Norway appears to have organized an extensive system of emigration to the United States. After spending several months in visiting the most desirable spots for the foundation of a great Norwegian settlement, whither the poor and able-bodied might flock with their Lares and Penates, he fixed upon a fertile district, lying out of the beaten track, in Potter County, in the state of Pennsylvania. Finding the climate to be healthy, and the soil to be suitable for his purpose, and "to be heavily timbered with maple, cherry, beech, ash, white pine," and easy of access to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore markets, he secured, "by purchase and other ways, the control of between one and two hundred thousand acres," on which to build a city and several smaller towns, and two locate his people. He caused the country to be surveyed, and laid out into farms, and to be offered to the Norweigans at prices just sufficient to cover cost—"the terms of payment being so easy, that each man, in a few years, may become an independant landowner in his own right." He has arranged that each town shall have a church, where the people may worship according to the dictates of their own consciences; and that each district shall be provided with a school, where the children may be taught the English language. In the backwoods of Pennsylvania, a large concourse of emigrants awaited his arrival, gathered round a flag, "bearing the Cross of Norway in the centre, and surrounded by the Stars and Stripes of the United States." "As soon as Ole Bull appeared in sight the emigrants commenced the most enthusiastic cheering, which Ole Bull and his companions answered by standing up in the waggon, waving their handkerchiefs, and swinging their hats. *Ole Bull could not wait for the slow motion of the horses, but leaped from the waggon, and ran to embrace them!*"

After a fat ox had been slaughtered, roasted, and consumed, Ole Bull selected a site for a house for himself, and also sites for twenty-five other houses. Whilst thus engaged, his people prepared to name and inaugurate the new city. "As a flag was needed, a beautiful straight evergreen was cut down, which the Norwegians trimmed, leaving the topmost branches as an ornament to the flag-staff. This they raised from the top of the hotel: as soon as it was elevated and fastened, a large flock of birds came and perched upon it.

The colonists were charmed by the music, for "the birds," says the writer, "sang in the gayest and most delightful manner. It appeared," he adds, "*as though they were inspired by the scene, and were giving utterance to their feelings of joy and welcome to the great Norwegian and his followers.*" Regarding it as a good omen, they all united in giving the birds a hearty round of applause!

OLEONA was the name given to the new home of the Norweigans. Thirty-one cheers (one for each State) were given, and one for Ole Bull." Mr. Bull then started, "with his engineer," and soon found excellent water-power, and selected sites for "a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cabinet-maker's shop, a tannery, a church, and a school." Everything passed under his own eye; and "his intuitive quickness of perception, untiring energy, soundness of judgement, promptness and decision, and capacity of physicial endurance," are described as being "beyond that of any human being ever seen by his beloved Norwegians." But all this time the Cremona of the great musician was idle; his bow lay quiescent; the soul of music slept. He was too fond of his art, and of his countrymen, to deprive them of the gratification of hearing those magic strains, the beauty of which had provided him with the means of becoming a founder of States, a lawgiver, and a patriarch. "After an early supper at half-past seven, he went to a room by himself, with his violin, to *compose some music suitable to the occasion.* At nine o'clock the emigrants arranged themselves in the road in front of the hotel, a chair and lights having been placed in the upper balcony of the piazza for Mr. Bull. The bonfires were lighted in every direction, "which," says the enraptured historian of the Colony, "made it as light as day around the hotel; whilst the unbroken forests and lofty hills which made up the background appeared, in the dread gloom and magnificence with which they were clothed by the contrast of light, to be the solemn spirits of a bigoted and tyrannical age, come to take the last look of the scenes of their former oppressions, and then to vanish before the light of Christianity and Liberty into darkness and desolation for ever!"

At half-past nine the *maestro*, having composed his music, appeared on the balcony, and "the hills resounded with echoes from the loud shouts that went to greet him." We are informed that "he appeared to be oppressed with the greatness and solemnity of the occasion; and that, whilst he gracefully and modestly bowed his acknowledgements, the tears were choking his utterance." His speech was poetical and highly-coloured, but by no means inappropriate; and, at its close, the Norwegians knelt down, and, with bare heads and hands raised to Heaven, swore they would obey the laws of the United States, and do their utmost to be worthy of such protection.

After silence was restored, Ole Bull took his violin and commenced an anthem. "No language can describe this music," says the witness of the festival to whose pen we are indebted for these particulars; "the audience, the attendant circumstances, and the occasion, appeared to have given a new and unearthly inspiration to the great artist. He touched every chord of every heart in his audience. At times the Norwegians wept like children, as the strains reminded them of kindred and friends far beyond the ocean; then the strains of liberty would pour forth from the enchanted instrument till his audience were overcome with delight and rapture."

The Colony founded in this singular manner bids fair to be prosperous. The land in the vicinity has already quadrupled in value, and towns and villages are rapidly springing up. Encouraged by his success, the violinist is about to repeat the experiment in California.

And this is Ole Bull the itinerant fiddler, a man whose acts would put to shame, all the heroes of the sword, from the "Macedon to the Swede," a man who professing little in common with the *patent orthodox notions* of Christianity, has in an eminent degree shewn to an admiring world, that he is fully imbued with the spirit that was inculcated by the great founder of our faith. Would that such a man could inoculate the assembled wisdom of this Province, instill into it lessons of piety, lessons of patriotism, and lessons of love to the human family, and last not least lessons of love of country, which in these piping times of Newfangledisms, and Red Republicanism have run to seed. It has been said that if a good man could be found (and we think such a man is Bull,) to be placed at the head of a people, that a despotic form of government would be the most pefect, the most simple in its operations, and the most beneficial to the nation. History is not silent on this point, it chronicles a CURTIUS who leaps into the burning crater, self immolated to save his country, a CINCINNATUS, who left the comforts of his domestic hearth, and assumed *temporarily* the imperial purple of Rome to save his sinking country, and all unambitious of regal pomp, returned when he had placed the State in safety, to the humble occupation of cultivating Cabbages, a HOWARD who has dedicated his life to the service of suffering humanity, visiting the most loathsome jails, and dungeons, "damp and foul," to draw from those sinks of human woe, the suffering inmates, beings in the form and figure of their creator, and by kind and conciliating sympathy with those unfortunates, in many instances re-establishing, what was otherwise forever lost. Recently an OWENS teeming with philanthrophy and love of his fellow man, attempted to immortalize himself with the labor of love, and now a BULL, whose name shall be handed down in grateful remembrance to generations yet unborn. It is strange, passing strange, that with all our boasted wisdom, that this Province should have existed for nearly a century, and yet no system has ever been hit upon, for settling its wild lands, and increasing its population. Can no one of those fault finders with the late Government, suggest a feasible scheme for such a desirable result? Any one who reads the Government Organs, and marks the confidence with which they censure and denounce the proceedings of their political opponents, would naturally conclude that they were rife with "schemes magnificent," for such a purpose, yet nothing is brought forward or suggested, and it is our sincere belief that unless some wise and philanthrophic individual shall suggest a scheme, even at the risk of being sneered at by those wise-acres, who object to everything, and propose nothing, we shall be as far from its consumation twenty years hence as we are at the present day. We would suggest to our Government to consult the FIDDLER, who has proved his efficiency in such matters, and adopt his schemes, or perhaps what is better, offer a premium of £100 to any one who will furnish the best Essay on the subject, and double that sum to the man who shall devise a method of keeping our present population from being driven out to seek a living in a foreign land, by the importation of what we ourselves *can make*, and what should employ our rising generation.

"'Tis strange such difference there should be,
'Twixt Tweedle *dum*, and Tweedle *dee*."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

QUEBEC, July 11.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool July 1, passed River de Loupe this noon.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool about half past one P. M., and arrived at this port at 11 A. M. The City of Washington left Liverpool at the same hour for New York.

The Vanderbilt steamship Arago left Southampton for New York about the same hour.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult., at noon.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York June 20, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of June 30.

The steamer Atlantic, from New York June 20, arrived at Liverpool July 1.

There are great complaints of the want of rain in the north of Europe.

The political and general news is of about the average interest.

There had been two very serious accidents on English Railroads, in which twelve deaths occurred, and over one hundred wounded.

The shipment of the cable for the Submarine Telegraph between Europe and America had commenced on board the Niagara, and would be proceeded on with the utmost dispatch.—Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara, together with his officers, attended, by special invitation, the Manchester exhibition, on the occasion of the Queen's State visit there. They were received with loud cheering, and other demonstrations of good feeling.

Political troubles are rife in Genoa, where party conspirators have been arrested.

The Italians, whose arrest in Paris was announced by a previous steamer, are to be tried for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

France, at the request of England, is to send out fourteen troops with transports to China.—This will be done in order to prevent the withdrawing of British troops from India for the China war, as was at first contemplated; the startling news of the mutiny among the native troops of the former country having made their presence there more than ever necessary.

Later accounts state that a reinforcement of 14,000 troops are to be immediately sent to India.

The Spanish-American difficulty is as far as ever from adjustment.

The Commercial news by this arrival is not of very special importance.

Cotton at Liverpool closed firm on the 30th, at about previous prices.

Breadstuffs closed dull, at prices not materially changed. The weather, though somewhat stormy, was reported as being favorable for growing crops.

Provisions quiet. Lard buoyant at a slight advance, and closing firm at 66s.

Produce—Rosin closed heavy, at a slight decline on inferior. Sugar quiet.

Teas—There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool market on teas of all qualities.

London Markets—Sugar dull at a decline of 6d to 1s; Coffee firm; Rice buoyant; Tea—there was a large speculative inquiry, and prices quoted at 1s 3d for Congous.

The London Money Market was active. Consols had declined to 92¾ a 92⅞.

SECOND DESPATCH.

ENGLAND.

Government was catechised in the House of Lords by Lord Ellenborough, and in the House of Commons by Mr. D'Israeli, in regard to the mutiny in the Indian army.

Lord Granville, in reply to the former, and Mr. J. Smith, in reply to the latter, stated that the case would be met with decisive measures, and that although there was good reason for supposing that the mutineers would speedily be put down by the force on the spot, still it had been determined to send out reinforcements to the extent of 14,000 men forthwith, as a measure of security. It was admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and that the principal incentive was an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion.

In the Commons, Mr. Berkeley asked leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by the ballot.

A debate ensued upon this, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

The motion was finally rejected by 180 to 257.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna returned to Cowes from the Thames on the 28th ult.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a state visit to the Manchester Exhibition on the 30th ult., and though a furious storm prevailed all day, the enthusiasm of the thousands assembled was very great.

The quarterly revenue returns show a deficiency of £350,000. The estimated deficiency consequent on the reduction of taxation at the close of the last war was £1,200,000, so that the report is regarded as highly favorable.

FRANCE.

It was intimated that General Cavaignac would rather not present himself a second time to the electors of Paris, and that propositions had been made to distinguished members of the Paris bar to take his place, but that they were not accepted.

Several of the defeated opposition candidates threaten to contest the regularity of the returns of their opponents.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says that Senor Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had handed to Senor Pedal a sort of ultimatum for the settlement of the pending dispute, and that the latter had promised to send a counter memorandum, on the nature of which would depend much of Senor Lafragua's further stay in Madrid.

The same correspondent also gives a rumor that letters of marque have already been sent from Mexico to the United States in anticipation of war.

TURKEY.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is affirmed there that Prussia, Russia and Sardinia have given their adhesion to the compromise on the question of the Union of the Principalities drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which is therefore, now opposed by France alone.

INDIA.

The India overland mail had arrived at London with voluminous accounts confirmatory of the telegraphic announcement of the mutiny in the Indian army. The details are somewhat less alarming than the bare telegraphic accounts of the movements, which would be confined to Delhi. Troops were marching from every side against the town mutineers in the punjaub, and every precaution had been taken to trample out the first spark of treason. Meerut and Delhi were placed under martial law, and the native princes were sending contingents to the British forces and to Meerut. The native troops had murdered every officer on whom they could lay their hands at Delhi. It was supposed that Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, had fallen, with many men, women and children. The mutiny had not affected the troops at other stations.

The Calcutta market had generally undergone but little change. Freights continued high.

At Bombay freights were lower, and still tending downwards.

The London *Commercial Daily List* had learned that a report was current in well informed quarters that the Government was in possession of news from India that tranquility had been restored.

CHINA.

The dates from Canton River are to the 8th of May. Several attempts had been made to blow up the ships there, one of which was nearly successful. No military operations could be undertaken before October, owing to the heat of the weather.

The Singapore correspondent of the London Times says we have a little dispute here between the English and American authorities. On the 25th of February last, the American ship Cœur de Lion, Capt. Tucker, bound to China, fell in with the Dutch ship Henrietta Maria. Captain Tucker boarded her, and found that she was navigated by a Chinese crew only. Their story was, that they had risen against the Dutchmen and compelled the Captain to run over to Cochin China, where they allowed him and his officers to take to their boats, and they were then trying to make their way to China. Captain Tucker took possession of the Henrietta Maria, after considerable difficulty, and brought her to Singapore. The authorities here sent over to Batavia to give notice of the circumstances. The Yankees hoisted the American flag on board the Henrietta Maria, and the Singapore authorities sent over an armed force and hauled it down. A Dutch vessel of war now arrived, and took away the ship, and the Batavia authorities say that any claim for salvage can be duly decided by the courts of Batavia. Captain Tucker then put the matter into the hands of the Consul, and the American sloop of war Portsmouth went ostensibly to see about it, but as I believe, to take in the ratification of the American treaty with Siam.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

HALIFAX, July 15.

The steamer America, from Liverpool 4th arrived here at 1 P. M.

The America reports, 4th off Cosbis Light Ship, passed ship Horizon, bound in; 10th, lat 50 lon 40, spoke ship Britannia, bound west; 12th lat 47 lon 47, signalled ship Eliza Olive, bound west.

The North American arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd,

BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceedings very dull and uninteresting. The bill for the redemption of Danish Sound Dues has passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

A bill introduced as an antidote to the new Divorce Bill, its object being to exempt the Clergy from the duty of marrying persons divorced on the ground of adultery, was rejected by 62 to 73.

The House of Commons was engaged mainly in debating the Supply Bills.

The screw steamer Rose, Captain McClintock, fitted out by Lady Franklin, sailed from Aberdeen on the 1st inst., for the Arctic Regions in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew.

At a meeting of the Company owning the Mammoth Steamship, Great Eastern, it was announced that the vessel may be launched in September, but the trial trip to Portland to be deferred until next April. Her total cost is to be £597,000.

American Merchants at Liverpool had invited Captain Hudson and the officers of the Niagara to a banquet on the day the steamer sailed in honour of the Fourth of July. On the following Thursday the officers were to dine with Mayor of Liverpool.

The King of the Belgians was on a visit to Victoria.

The Duke of Marlborough is dead.

FRANCE.—Cavaignac is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris. The Government candidates are the same.

In Algeria the French Army is stated to have suffered much during the campaign from heat and fatigue, and there is still much hard work for the men.

A telegraphic despatch from Kabylia reports more victories for the French troops, and says they were masters of the entire country. It was reported that Gen M. Mahon was killed in action, but it now appears that several musket balls passed through his coat without injuring him.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times writes:—The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. Persons taken into custody are numerous. Successive arrests either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices, or obtained from papers found at their lodgings have increased the number from three to twenty-one. I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim a Republic in that city.

NAPLES.—The "Globe's" Paris correspondent telegraphs—"Turin, Thursday—The steamer *Cogliari*, bound from Genoa for the Turin, was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Neapolitan island of Ponsea, and liberated some prisoners. The *Sapric*, a Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer. The royal troops were pursuing the insurgents. The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed. A later despatch says the political prisoners liberated on the island of Ponsea numbered about 300 men, and in conjunction with the insurgents they attacked the Neapolitan Gendarmerie, but were repulsed. Several were arrested, and the remainder fled.

The "Globe's" Paris correspondent telegraphs on Firday—"Advices have been received of further insurrections in Italy, organized, it is said, by Mazzini. Two hundred arrests have been seized, and large quantities of ammunition. No news from Naples. A despatched from Vienna also announces an attempted insurrection *a saprie* in Neapolitan territory."

PERSIA.—Mohammerah was entirely abandaned by the British on the 18th of May, and Sir James Outram had arrived at Bagdad. Accounts from the Persian capaital represent the Shah as having been dreadfully excited on receiving intelligence of the capture of Mahommerah.—The treaty had reached him the day previous, and he lost no time in affixing his signature—giving special directions for its immediate despatch to Bagdad.

CHINA.—A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were to have interviews at Singapore, with Sir John Bowring and M. de Bourboulon, the French Minister, and that no